

# The Newberry Herald and News.

NEWBERRY, S. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1902.

TWICE A WEEK, \$1.50 A YEAR.

## THE SOLONS IN SESSION

THE WORK OF THE LAWYERS OF THE STATE ASSEMBLED IN COLUMBIA.

A Condensed Report of the Proceedings Taken From the Daily Papers From Day to Day as the Work Proceeds.

**IN THE SENATE.**  
Columbia, Jan. 30.—The senate last night, after having spent the greater part of three days discussing the bill to regulate salaries of county officers, got the bill through a second reading. But it was in such a mangled and mutilated condition that a special committee, consisting of four senators, was appointed to supervise the engrossing of the bill before it is to be given its third reading. The senate has found more trouble in dealing with this bill than any other that has come up at this session, and as it was being given its second reading last night notices were given of wholesale amendments on the third reading. A rough and stormy time is predicted for the bill after it reaches the house.

**THE MORNING SESSION.**  
The senate met at 11 o'clock yesterday and was in session an hour and a half without accomplishing anything. The bill fixing the salaries of county officers was up for consideration again.

**NIGHT SESSION.**  
At the night session the county salary bill was again taken up.

A roll call was taken on the question of Senator Mower's motion to diet prisoners at cost by the commissioners. By a vote of 14 to 16 the amendment was lost, and the senate again voted to allow the sheriff to diet prisoners at 20 cents per day for each prisoner.

The senate undertook to regulate the compensation of county commissioners in the various counties. Some of the senators were absent and their counties were passed over, with leave to insert the amendments on the third reading. The following is the schedule that got through:

Abbeville, \$75 each; Aiken, \$150 each; Anderson, \$1 per day without mileage for days actually engaged, not to exceed 25 days; Chesterfield, \$3 per day for not more than 30 days and mileage at 5 cents; Darlington, \$3 a day, not to exceed 25 days; Edgefield, \$3 per day, not exceeding 25 days, mileage at 5 cents, not exceeding \$25 per year; Fairfield, \$2 each per day, not exceeding 50 days, and no mileage; Georgetown, \$2 per day for not more than 25 days; Greenwood, \$3 per day each for not more than 30 days; Horry, \$3 per day, not exceeding 30 days; Lexington, \$250 per annum each; Marion, \$3 per day, not exceeding 40 days, mileage at 5 cents per mile; Newberry, \$75 each; Oconee, \$300 each; Orangeburg, \$350; Pickens, \$250 per annum each; York, \$150 per annum each; Spartanburg, \$400 per annum each; Union, \$250 per annum each; Williamsburg, \$3 per day for not exceeding 30 days; Sumter, \$2 per day each for not more than 25 days, with mileage at 5 cents per mile each way; Saluda, \$3 per day for not more than 30 days, no mileage; Lancaster, \$3 per day for not more than 30 days.

**CLERKS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.**

The salaries of the clerks of the board of county commissioners were then determined in some of the counties as follows:

Abbeville, no clerk; Aiken, \$200; Anderson, \$300; Berkeley, \$150; Chesterfield, \$100; Edgefield, \$75; Darlington, \$250; Florence, \$75; Georgetown, \$150; Greenwood, \$250; Lexington, \$100; Marion, \$200; Newberry, \$150; Oconee, \$100; Orangeburg, \$200; Pickens, \$100; Saluda, \$75; Sumter, \$300; Union, \$150; Williamsburg, \$150; Spartanburg, \$500.

**COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF EDUCATION**

The senators then fixed the salaries of the county superintendents of education as follows:

Abbeville, \$600; Aiken, \$600; Anderson, \$750; Bamberg, \$75; (in

Bamberg county the duties of the auditor and superintendent of education are devolved upon one person); Barnwell, \$150; Beaufort, \$100; Berkeley, \$350; Charleston, \$600; Cherokee, \$300; Chester, \$350; Chesterfield, \$100; Clarendon, \$100; Colleton, \$500; Darlington, \$600; Edgefield, \$150; Fairfield, \$450; Florence, \$600; Georgetown, \$500; Greenville, \$500; Greenwood, \$500; Horry, \$300; Kershaw, \$500; Lancaster, \$500; Laurens, \$525; Lexington, \$500; Marion, \$800; Marlboro, \$100; Newberry, \$600; Oconee, \$500; Orangeburg, \$750; Pickens, \$500; Richland, \$600; Spartanburg, \$100; Sumter, \$700; Union, \$500; Williamsburg, \$500; York, \$900.

**COUNTY BOARDS OF EDUCATION.**

The member of the county boards of education were taken care of as follows:

"That the members of the county boards of education of the various counties of this State, appointed by the State board of education, shall receive as compensation for services the sum of \$3 each day necessarily employed and 5 cents per mile for each mile necessarily travelled in the public service, the number of days charged for in any one year not to exceed seven."

**TOWNSHIP ASSESSORS.**

There was a long discussion over Senator Sullivan's proposition to give township assessors \$2 per day, but it was defeated. This is the provision for the township assessors.

"That the township assessors of the various counties of the State shall each receive, as a compensation for their services, the sum of \$1 per day for the time actually employed, not to exceed three days in any one year, except in those years when real estate is to be assessed, when the number of days charged for shall not exceed five."

**COUNTY BOARDS OF EQUALIZATION.**

This is the provision for the county board of equalization:

"That the members of the county boards of equalization of the various counties of this State shall each receive as compensation for services the sum of \$2 per day for the time actually engaged and 5 cents per mile for necessary travel, the number of days charged for in any one year not exceeding five, except in those years when real estate is to be assessed, when the number of days charged for shall not exceed ten."

**CORONERS.**

The coroners are to no longer receive fees but regular salaries, as follows:

Abbeville, \$150; Aiken, \$250; Anderson, \$200; Bamberg, \$100; Barnwell, \$250; Beaufort, \$300; Berkeley, \$100; Charleston, \$1,800; Cherokee, \$100; Chester, \$125; Chesterfield, \$100; Clarendon, \$125; Colleton, \$150; Darlington, \$225; Dorchester, \$100; Edgefield, \$125; Fairfield, \$150; Florence, \$150; Georgetown, \$300; Greenville, \$250; Greenwood, \$125; Hampton, \$125; Horry, \$100; Kershaw, \$125; Lancaster, \$125; Laurens, \$225; Lexington, \$150; Marion, \$150; Marlboro, \$125; Newberry, \$250; Oconee, \$100; Orangeburg, \$250; Pickens, \$100; Richland, \$250; Saluda, \$150; Spartanburg, \$300; Sumter, \$250; Union, \$125; Williamsburg, \$125; York, \$250.

**THE BILL AS IT IS.**

There were some amendments to the bill in regard to items that have already been published, and there will be many more when the bill comes up for a third reading.

It will be noticed that no provision has been made in the bill for probate judges and masters. The committee stated that they had been omitted intentionally, and the presumption is that they will continue to receive fees.

**OTHER MATTERS.**

The senate committee on railroads has made an unfavorable report on the house bill to require street railways to furnish vestibules for the protection of motormen. The bill went on the calendar.

There was also an unfavorable report on the house bill to prevent the

sale of certain explosive fire crackers. The bill went on the calendar.

**IN THE HOUSE.**

January 30.—The house was in trouble today. The lawyers were discussing whether to adopt the code as reported by Mr. Brenzale in 1891 or as corrected in the report of Mr. Townsend in 1902. The laymen were in distress, not knowing how to look upon the matter, but by the clear exposition made by Mr. Jno. P. Thomas, Jr., and by Mr. Prince, it appeared that Mr. Townsend was the agent of the legislature and was authorized to make corrections in the code as reported by Mr. Brenzale. It is generally understood that Mr. Townsend's report would be more acceptable to the lawyers.

**BIENNIAL SESSIONS.**

There were but two (third reading bills, Mr. Elford's resolution to provide for biennial sessions, and Mr. Kibler's bill to provide for the office of insurance commissioner. Mr. Elford's resolution received 79 votes, four less than the required two-thirds majority, and as there was not a full attendance of the house, Mr. Elford secured the floor before the vote was announced and moved to postpone further consideration. This was carried and the matter left in suspense.

Subsequently the matter was taken up and another vote was taken. The bill was sent to the senate by a vote of 90 to 17.

**INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS.**

Mr. Cooper moved to recommend the bill to provide for the office of insurance commissioner.

On motion of Mr. Moses the house tabled Mr. Cooper's motion to recommend the bill and the measure was sent over to the senate after its third reading.

**NEW BILLS.**

Committee on banking and insurance, a bill to repeal the act against the Southeastern Tariff association.

Mr. Spens, a bill to provide for a commission to investigate and ascertain what State officials and members of the general assembly, if any use railroad passes and free mileage books.

**IN THE SENATE.**

January 31.—The senate today continued in the habit of industry formed early in the week and held two sessions, morning and night. At the morning session, after a lively debate, Senator Rayson's bill for compulsory education was killed by a vote of 18 to 16. The bill to require railroads to furnish spittoons in passenger cars passed its second reading with only one dissenting vote.

Senator Graydon's resolution providing that the general assembly shall adjourn sine die on February 15 was passed and sent to the house for concurrence. Several new bills, some of which are of interest, were introduced.

**NEW BILLS.**

The following new bills were introduced at the morning session:

By Senator Manning, to fix the salaries of circuit judges at \$3,500.

By Senator Manning, to fix the salaries of justices of the supreme court at \$3,500.

Senator Hydrick, to provide a board of commissioners for the deaf and dumb institute.

By Senator Sullivan, to further define connecting lines of common carriers and to fix their liability.

By Senator Sullivan, a bill to allow cities to exchange registered bonds for coupon bonds.

By Senator Stackhouse, to include banks within the provisions of the act regarding assessments of textile industries.

By Senator Livingston to provide for three annual sessions of the supreme court and to provide a clerk for each justice.

**COMPULSORY EDUCATION.**

When Senator Rayson's bill to require all children under 14 years of age to attend school for at least eight weeks in each year, Senator Brice moved to strike out the enacting words.

The vote was taken on Senator Brice's motion to strike out the enacting words of the bill. The motion was carried by a vote of 18 to 16, and the compulsory education bill was killed. The vote on the motion to strike out the enacting words was as follows:

Ayes—Aldrich, Blakeney, Brice, Brown, Caughman, Dean, Dennis, Douglass, Glenn, Goodwin, Graydon, Hough, Mower, Ragsdale, Saratt, Stauland, Talbird, Walker—18.

Noes—Appelt, Barnwell, Bowen, Henderson, Hydrick, Iderton, Livingston, Manning, Marshall, McDermott, Rayson, Sharps, Sheppard, Stackhouse, Sullivan, Williams—16.

**DO YOU CHEW TOBACCO?**

Senator Iderton's bill to require railroads to furnish spittoons in passenger cars then came up for discussion, and Senator Dean moved to strike out the enacting words.

On the motion to strike out the enacting words, Senator Dean was the only member voting affirmatively, and the bill was then given its second reading.

Senator Iderton's bill fixing the term of office of railroad commissioner was then given its second reading. There was no discussion on it. The bill requires that they shall be elected every two years.

**AS TO CANNON CRACKERS.**

Mr. Wells' bill to prevent the sale of cannon crackers of more than three inches in length was then taken up. Senator Sullivan moved to strike out the enacting words.

Senator Iderton supported it. The large cannon crackers are not only dangerous, but are exceedingly annoying to all people and invalids. They also frighten horses.

Senator Graydon also favored the bill. The making of large fire crackers has been carried to excess. He cited one instance where a young lady in Abbeville had been scared for life by one of these large fire crackers.

Senator Sullivan opposed the bill on the ground that it would not correct the evil complained of. For instance, a fire cracker might be three inches long and six inches in diameter. We simply can't regulate Christmas festivities.

The motion to strike out the enacting words was lost and Senator Appelt offered an amendment to make the legal fire cracker one and a half inch in diameter. This was adopted.

Senator Barnwell then offered an amendment that fines for violations should not exceed \$100, and this, too, was adopted. The bill then passed its second reading.

**TO AID OLD SOLDIERS.**

Senator Douglass' bill to authorize county commissioners to give cash aid to indigent Confederate veterans at their homes, instead of receiving them into the county poor houses, was then given its second reading without discussion.

This action is significant, as it was a bill proposed in opposition to the soldiers' home bill.

**COMMITTEE REPORTS.**

The senate judiciary committee last night made an unfavorable report on Senator Stauland's bill in regard to the purchase of supplies for the State dispensary. The report went over for future consideration.

The committee made a favorable report on Senator Talbird's bill to regulate the catching of oysters, clams and terrapins and to provide for a county inspector and this report also went over for future consideration.

**AS TO BRAKEMEN.**

At the night session Senator Graydon introduced a bill as to the number of brakemen there shall be on each freight train. The bill provides for a brakeman for every 20 freight cars. The bill is directed against that class of trains known as "double headers."

**IN THE HOUSE.**

January 31.—The house of representatives today killed the bill to provide for the sale of the State farms. It was introduced by Mr. DeLoach at the last session and provided that the sinking fund commis-

sion take charge of the farms and sell them for not less than \$25 an acre.

Ever since the inception at the hands of the penitentiary investigating committee, there has been dissatisfaction over the State and the careful management of the present administration may have something to do with the defeat of the bill. There are 5,000 acres in the Reid and De Sansare farms.

The house continued the debate on the matter of adopting a code and decided to accept the report of 1902 submitted by Mr. Townsend.

**"BEST RESOLUTIONS"**

Mr. Elford called up his joint resolution proposing to make the terms of members of the house of representatives four years instead of two. This is a referendum to be voted upon by the people just as the companion bill providing for biennial sessions which was passed Wednesday. There was no debate on the bill. By a vote of 84 to 15 the house agreed to the bill to make the term four years. This was just one vote more than the necessary number. One or two members who had voted against the bill changed their votes or it would have failed, perhaps.

By a vote of 87 to 11 the house adopted Mr. Elford's other proposed amendment to the constitution providing that the governor may fill vacancies on the supreme court and inferior tribunals until the next general election or next meeting of the general assembly, dependent upon how such officer is selected. This is to provide for such contingencies as may arise from biennial sessions.

On motion of Mr. Blouse the house struck out the resolving words.

**IT DIDN'T GO.**

Mr. Richards offered a resolution to the effect that the general assembly accept no pay for the two days spent in Charleston at the exposition next week. The house refused to consider the resolution and it went on the calendar. Mr. Richards afterwards withdrew his resolution, saying that he saw no chance for it to become effective. He thinks very South Carolinian should go to the exposition, but he believes further that the members of the assembly should bear their own expenses.

**THE BIG PISTOL BILL.**

Mr. Cooper had a bill to amend his anti pistol law passed at the last session. The law provides that after July 1st of this year it shall be unlawful to sell or carry a pistol less than 20 inches in length and three pounds in weight.

Mr. Cooper explained that the bill merely corrects a verbal error in the act.

Mr. Rucker has a bill to repeal the act. He said that the house divided on it last year, 46 to 45, and he thought the act was passed under a misapprehension.

Mr. W. J. Johnson opposed unnecessary legislation on this subject.

Mr. Croft appealed for the new law to be tried and to be enforced. In his county recently four worthy men had lost their lives in a dance hall through the pernicious habit of carrying weapons.

Mr. Rucker moved to adjourn. This was carried and the bill left in suspense.

**Advertised Letters.**

Remain in postoffice for week ending January 29, 1902.

B.—Eure Birden, John Bayard, Mrs. Ethel Bickley, Mrs. S. P. Bickley, C. E. Brisco.

C.—Mrs. Sara Caldwell, E. W. Cook, D.—H. L. DeLoach, J. L. Dickert, Louis Dorroh.

E.—Misses Eugenia and Lucy Epling, F.—Birges Fulton, R. W. Frick & Sons.

G.—Johnnie Gault, Thomas Green, H.—Jane Harris.

J.—Andrew Jackson, Peter Jones, K.—Mrs. J. A. Kiefer.

L.—H. O. Long, G. W. Lukon, M.—Mrs. Vennie Mead, D. L. Morris.

P.—G. Ernest Paine (2), Willie Pope, R.—Charlie Ross.

S.—N. A. Sperrin, Mrs. Clara Smith, John C. Suber (2), Mrs. M. D. Summer.

Persons calling for the letters will please say they were advertised.

FRANK L. BYNUM, Acting P. M.

## SENATOR TILLMAN WIELDS PITCHFORK

SCATHING ARRANGEMENT OF REPUBLICAN PHILIPPINE POLICY.

Speech For Home Consumption. He Asserts That South Carolina Has Only One Senator Who Stands for Free Government.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Today's session of the senate was entirely devoid of the tumultuous scenes which characterized the sessions of the past three days. After the Philippine tariff measure was taken up at 2 o'clock Mr. Tillman delivered a speech, devoted almost entirely to a discussion of the part his State took in the war for the independence of the colonies. Incidentally he referred occasionally to the pending bill, drawing morals, as he said, for the benefit of the majority, that they might be applied to the present trouble in the Philippines and to this government's treatment of the Philippine.

The South Carolina senator said he had little intention to discuss, except in an incidental way, the Philippine tariff bill. He desired, he said, to continue the discussion of the "very interesting historical subject" which had been brought to the attention of the senate by Mr. Money of Mississippi. He would have something to say about the matter yesterday had not Mr. Lodge employed what he considered ungracious tactics. These tactics were supplemented by other Republican Senators, he said, and "my gallant young friend from Indiana (Mr. Beveridge) leaped into the arena and charged the minority with conspiracy and obstruction."

"The Philippine tariff bill," he continued, "is very important from the standpoint of those who propose to pursue relentlessly and remorselessly the present Philippine policy, although the senator from Utah (Mr. Rawlins) has shown that there is now over there plenty of money for the carpetbaggers to spend."

**DISCUSSING THE HISTORICAL SUBJECT** raised yesterday Mr. Tillman said:

"I am glad that Massachusetts has one representative in this chamber—even if South Carolina has only one—he interpolated significantly, 'who stands for the principles upon which this government was founded, these principles which constitute the true road to liberty.'"

He then entered upon an elaborate account of the part South Carolina took in the war for the independence of the colonies although he said he was ill prepared to do so great a subject justice.

While Mr. Tillman was speaking several senators engaged in conversation among themselves. To this Mr. Tillman objected because of the interruption and he requested that those engaged to retire to the cloak room. For once he was, he said, making a speech for home consumption.

**DEMANDS ATTENTION.**  
"Of course," he said, "the senators on the Republican side are not interested, I could hardly hope to reach on such a subject the minds and hearts of the calloused majority—the commercialized, money grabbing, money loving majority, as such a subject is not in consonance with the miserable, canting, damnable attitude which that party is now assuming."

By the time he concluded this linguistic diversion Mr. Tillman had the attention of all the senators present. Mr. Tillman declared it was the history of all conquering armies when prosecuting such a struggle as the British pressed against the revolutionary colonists, and which is now being carried on by the British in South Africa that they committed cruelties and trampled upon all the obligations of humanity.

"And I would ask the majority in this chamber," he said, "if, in trying to force the Philippines to accept our government without a promise, they are not inviting the exposure of the natives and a spirit of perpetual insurrection."

**REAL MURDERERS.**  
The effort to treat the Filipinos as

"chattels, as cattle," he said, was "damnable," and he charged the majority side with being the "real murderers of our troops in the Philippines."

"But," he asserted, shaking his finger at the Republican side, "if we can gag you and force down your throats a scintilla or small dose of the principles which actuated the men of Massachusetts in 1776 we will have done our duty to the country and to humanity."

In a brief colloquy with Mr. Burton of Kansas, an allusion was made to the remark of Mr. Tillman yesterday about the burning of negroes in Kansas. Mr. Burton said that no one in Kansas was proud of committing murder and Mr. Tillman retorted, "they preferred to murder them in the Philippines."

Commenting upon

**THE SEDITION LAWS.**

Formulated by the Philippine commission, Mr. Tillman expressed doubt whether he would be allowed to go at large in the Philippines, if those laws were enforced. In this connection, he inquired of Mr. Hoar whether the Springfield Republican, which he said, was opposed to the republican "imperialistic policy," would under those laws, be permitted to be circulated in the Philippines.

"I decline," said Mr. Hoar, "to be drawn into a discussion of Massachusetts newspapers."

"If I dip into this bucket for any more light," said Mr. Tillman, laughingly, "I am afraid I'll not get it."

"While I decline to enter upon any discussion of Massachusetts newspapers," said Mr. Hoar, "I will say to the senator that if he wants to know my opinion of the commissioner's order, I will give it to him. I think it is an abominable order."

"In the absence of anything specific," Mr. Tillman replied, "we will take that end of it."

In conclusion Mr. Tillman said the pending Philippine tariff bill as a proposition to erect a tariff wall between the United States and another part of the domestic territory was a departure from every principle that had brought this country to the pinnacle of greatness and made it the cynosure of the eyes of the world as "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

After an executive session the senate adjourned.

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